

MORALE BOOSTER

the official organ of

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS

VOLUME II NUMBER 4

SEPTEMBER 1975

Table of Contents

Article	Page
I. Progress Is Our Most Important Product	2
II. CommunistCapitalist	3
III. Propaganda of the Deed	5
IV. Condiments	6
V. Voices From The Outside World	7

Copyright © 1975 United For Our Expanded Space Programs

except excerpts from:

-- The Los Angeles Times, Copyright © 1975 The Los Angeles Times

National and Editorial Offices
Post Office Box 7807
San Diego, California 92107

Antares Chamber
6575 Picasso Road Suite #3
Isla Vista, California 93017

I. Progress Is Our Most Important Product

The Third Petition to the People's Representatives is completed and soon will be making its imprint upon the psyches in the halls of power in Washington, D.C. In addition, its effects will be hopefully widened by virtue of the fact that the Petition has been sent to the fifty governors of the United States. Each day that passes only accentuates the relevance of its theme to our times and nation. Once again, the President has been the object of an assassination attempt. Once again, the sectarian warfare in Lebanon has increased. Once again, the bombs and bullets are sounding across Northern Ireland. The capture of Patty Hearst and Mr. and Mrs. William Harris only brings to light the names of new fugitives of the radical left while arousing further anger amongst revolutionaries in this country (a Safeway store was bombed in Ms. Hearst's name shortly after her apprehension). The United States groan under the weight of violence. What is to be done? No one knows for certain and everyone, overtly or covertly, fears that even the implementation of the most stringent measures to curb the strife in the country will only result in channeling the conflict into other forms or areas. What is needed is an enormous project to consume the violent energies racing through the body politic. Picking up all the litter in the nation will not do this. Putting more people on the assembly lines manufacturing cars and washing machines will not accomplish this end. Plunging the United States into the endless effort to create an energy independence that, at best, can only last for a few decades will not bring the harmony so desperately needed by the people. But lifting our minds, senses and backs to the stars very well may. Certainly, given the low costs involved, the stakes to be made, and the vast import of the effort, warrant giving the idea a try. Yes, let us press for a lunar colony, a manned mission to Mars, dozens of instrumented probes of the Solar System, and all the near-Earth projects which so readily come to mind when one considers the planned space programs of the United States, Europe, and Soviet Union about which we are aware today. Space is the place! The place for limitless challenge, enormous rewards, and peace for all mankind. No one can deny that this is a visionary view. But if it were not for visionary views, humanity would still roam the African plains, grubbing for a day to day existence. There are those who would argue that it would be better if humanity could regain that state. But even those who argue so, significantly enough, do not actually attempt to create such a life for themselves. Space is the place! No statement could be more fitting for the world, its peoples, and its conditions now.

The future still rushes upon us, bringing elation. The Third Petition is out and sets the stage for the Fourth one to follow in 60 or so days. As discussed in these pages in issues past, the petition to come will return to the economic question which so vexes the popular imagination. The talk of peace is not without its effect or merit but does not captivate the public in the same primeval way that economic well-being does. We cannot cease our thought of goods and services. Is there a way out? All put forth the proposition. Great struggles are waged for the allegiance of economic theory. How does an expanded space program tip the balances? The Fourth Petition will speak to the concerns of growth and pollution. We can beat the heat. The vacuum is vast so we need not fear the confines of our domain. There is a symbol here. Soon U.F.O.E.S.P. will direct attention to the business community. What we may expect from them is arguable. But we can make ourselves heard. No one is not eager to discuss the economy, either of the right or of the left. Our task is to provoke discussion on space. The Fall Media Campaign (FMC) has begun to function. The new year approaches and the old year storms away. We have sent three petitions; we have conducted an open meeting; we have prepared the groundwork for public events to come. There is so much to be done for space. There is so much to be done in space. There is so much realization to be gained off this planet. Does anyone reject or resent Katmandu? Does anyone think Africa to be not worth the asking? Fortunes are spent on the simple past-time known as travel. Would anyone have the audacity to say that memories of Mars or the Moon would be without appeal? We must confront this thinking without fail. We must mock the mockees. The Fourth Petition will speak of money. It will set forth new insights into the operation of our possible finances. The nation is filthy rich. Let us not allow the nation to think otherwise. We do not have it in our power to pass edicts forbidding ignorance, but we must strike it at every turn. No one knows all the answers. But we have our rationalizations and they are important to be heard. Blastoff! Set fire to the air! Think of peace! We must accel-

these pages in issues past, the petition to come will return to the economic question which so vexes the popular imagination. The talk of peace is not without its effect or merit but does not captivate the public in the same primeval way that economic well-being does. We cannot cease our thought of goods and services. Is there a way out? All put forth the proposition. Great struggles are waged for the allegiance of economic theory. How does an expanded space program tip the balances? The Fourth Petition will speak to the concerns of growth and pollution. We can beat the heat. The vacuum is vast so we need not fear the confines of our domain. There is a symbol here. Soon U.F.O.E.S.P. will direct attention to the business community. What we may expect from them is arguable. But we can make ourselves heard. No one is not eager to discuss the economy, either of the right or of the left. Our task is to provoke discussion on space. The Fall Media Campaign (FMC) has begun to function. The new year approaches and the old year storms away. We have sent three petitions; we have conducted an open meeting; we have prepared the groundwork for public events to come. There is so much to be done for space. There is so much to be done in space. There is so much realization to be gained off this planet. Does anyone reject or resent Katmandu? Does anyone think Africa to be not worth the asking? Fortunes are spent on the simple past-time known as travel. Would anyone have the audacity to say that memories of Mars or the Moon would be without appeal? We must confront this thinking without fail. We must mock the mockees. The Fourth Petition will speak of money. It will set forth new insights into the operation of our possible finances. The nation is filthy rich. Let us not allow the nation to think otherwise. We do not have it in our power to pass edicts forbidding ignorance, but we must strike it at every turn. No one knows all the answers. But we have our rationalizations and they are important to be heard. Blastoff! Set fire to the air! Think of poetry! We must accelerate our action.

A Fifth Petition is planned. We conduct a thorough enterprise so that we may obtain meaningful evaluations. The effects observable by us of the Petitions must be analyzed but we first need enough data. We provide ourselves with the Petitions. The Fifth Petition will set forth, for the first time, some ideas on expanded space programs feasible and desirable for the United States to undertake. We will not make final recommendations, I hasten to add, but we will describe in some detail, from a descriptive viewpoint, our vision of worthy space projects. With the completion of the Fifth Petition, there will be a lengthy pause while other action is prepared. There is much local organizing and there is much preparation for conventions next year which needs to be realized. This is no joke! We cannot be bored! Let's whip ourselves into a frenzy! People will ask, do you make money with this organization? We will say, "No, we make spacetime." Congress moves into a critical stage of action. Many decisions of breathless import must be taken in the next three months. The Sinai accord,

the OPEC-oil-inspired-price-rise, the closing Presidential Election, will not be easily mitigated. There will be war! We must offer space and peace. But through specific programs. Let us dispense with the esthetic and mystical for the moment. Lunar colonies are also reliable examples. Manned Martian missions are always with their charm. The Outer Planets cry for investigation. Each of these creates employment, which creates business and taxes. Our remedy is to keep the money flowing, building spacy things. The Fifth Petition will end a series. But it will signify the beginning of another sequence. Time marches on. Our plans unfold. Progress is our most important product.

With the galloping election year around the calendrical corner, let us have a few words about politics. We view the artifact from close and shifting quarters. We must become involved with the coming campaigns. Our only criteria are orientation to space and courage to speak it. Harrison Schmitt has an urge to serve in Congress. We must encourage him, even if only from afar. We can be sure that many speeches will be given in public around the country by many presidential candidates in the coming year. There will be rallies and performances. Let us post our stimulants! We can pass literature to the public on these occasions. We can hold up signs, or many people can make a single proclamation, saying Space is the Place! Taunt them all! No one is exempt. It is not clear to what extent we may campaign actively for persons we think are gung-ho for space, but it certainly cannot be more than half our resources. We cheer from the sidelines but we interfere with the game. Our corporate status is still in flux so we wish to be conservative on the matter. But we can play a part as our interests cover a wide range of concerns and audiences. We are sincere. We think that space will provide the answers we need to live with ourselves. Communicate your intentions. We are not left solely with our single voices for we are United For Our Expanded Space Programs!

II. CommunistCapitalist

The time for political action has come. We are a pendulum of action. There is a range that must be examined and over which a function of organization is to be constructed. We live in the future, the future of our past, and so we must devote some attention to the questions of our inheritance. There is a public property in view that we hope to excite and invest fully with purpose. We must clearly state our principles. This will require some courage I know. But if we do not lay claim to our just portion of the possibilities that can eventuate, some of which must eventually come into being, early in the game we may never have a chance to claim the stakes at all. Don't be alarmed! Do not wear sackcloth too early! We may be aroused and excited. We must entertain forbidden thoughts of power and gratification. What would we do if we could do it all? If we were to build the lunar colony, what would we fabricate socially? This question must be answered, even if we are past or before our technology. It has been shown that you can go mad from space. It is well known that everyone who steps off the brink has visions. What are ours? What matter does it make for history? We soothe ourselves with these speculations and the fact that they are random when it comes to actually what happens is irrelevant. The future unfolds and someone's vision takes hold. What if it were ours?

Let's talk about the money. Let's see who won what, who lost it all at the races. Two great systems confront one another today and it is all because they have differing views on property. Such a fundamental relation cannot escape our interest. The division of property looms large in our focus. There is much need for consultation with the authorities in the area. Marxists tend to view the field as their special province. Capitalists tend to be either on the offensive or defensive. Yet we cannot avoid consultation. We wish to see what the people of the future think of property. We have our own mad quests. The Moon and Venus are not to our liking. Yet they possess their enthralling attraction. Rivers of molten metal, the largest volcano in the Solar System, giant craters and lava flows under the ultraviolet sun must rivet our attention to the memories to be had on other worlds. We bring the past with us however. So we must know what idiosyncratic characteristics intervene as the random factor of unresolved (past) cultural conditioning. It is not an easy question. But it is one with which we can come manfully to grips.

It's a matter of free motion. In order to experience space, one must possess

aroused and excited. We must entertain forbidden thoughts of power and gratification. What would we do if we could do it all? If we were to build the lunar colony, what would we fabricate socially? This question must be answered, even if we are past or before our technology. It has been shown that you can go mad from space. It is well known that everyone who steps off the brink has visions. What are ours? What matter does it make for history? We soothe ourselves with these speculations and the fact that they are random when it comes to actually what happens is irrelevant. The future unfolds and someone's vision takes hold. What if it were ours?

Let's talk about the money. Let's see who won what, who lost it all at the races. Two great systems confront one another today and it is all because they have differing views on property. Such a fundamental relation cannot escape our interest. The division of property looms large in our focus. There is much need for consultation with the authorities in the area. Marxists tend to view the field as their special province. Capitalists tend to be either on the offensive or defensive. Yet we cannot avoid consultation. We wish to see what the people of the future think of property. We have our own mad quests. The Moon and Venus are not to our liking. Yet they possess their enthralling attraction. Rivers of molten metal, the largest volcano in the Solar System, giant craters and lava flows under the ultraviolet sun must rivet our attention to the memories to be had on other worlds. We bring the past with us however. So we must know what idiosyncratic characteristics intervene as the random factor of unresolved (past) cultural conditioning. It is not an easy question. But it is one with which we can come manfully to grips.

It's a matter of free motion. In order to experience space, one must possess free motion. There are diverse worlds. The taste of life we have had here is paltry to the memories of other worlds. Pressure and vacuum make all the difference. The motion is termed free because it is omni-directional. From whom to what? Every individual. Whether one is a communist or capitalist will determine the vision. There is so much mysticism in the air we need not be shy about our spiritual talents. Space will cure ills. What ones may be obscure from moment to moment and others which reflect closely the wavering future. All the doctrines must convince Mr. and Mrs. Smith, as well as the Joneses, what it is like to be powerful. Those promises are not without their binding effect! Every politician tells himself this; if he did not, there soon would be a new election. We must remember that there is a certain tendency to abrogate responsibility amongst the masses. We all are part of the operation. No matter the freedom employed, we assume contracts and connections between many individual humans. It's back to property. We order it but, in turn, it orders us. What is sought is a balance. Not the middle of the road we must emphasize.

We are radicals. We are militants. But with taste and discrimination. We don't argue that everyone wants two cars. We offer them three. What does strike to the heart of the issue is the greed we nurture within ourselves. But the greed is necessary for advancement since every economic system must have capital in order to industrialize. We need the magic wand and so we pay any price to get it, even regression. Things are loosening up on the political front. There is much dispersal of the troops. We have come to discuss merger.

Yes, a marriage of convenience, if you will, is offered. There is a certain charm to the cold war; let us transform it into something more erotic. Let us take two words, community and reward, and follow them to their logical ends. This will strike the balance.

Two great economic systems struggle for the allegiance of the planetary populace. Each has wrestled to success with the beast of Industrialization, though their techniques have often been at variance. Each portrays the future of humanity as an idyllic given if only the world would unite behind one view or the other. This is not to say that there are not many correspondences between the two systems; so large a struggle must have its homogeneity as well as its heterogeneity. Nonetheless, we distinguish them with the terms 'communist' and 'capitalist' giving each a weight probably neither deserves but which aids, nonetheless, our concentration on the subtleties involved. Great works have been written on the subjects in all their multifarious aspects; we cannot hope to recapitulate it now to any useful end. However, the outlines of each's development is clear to us all. There are cycles of boom and bust in them both, one for political, the other for economic reasons. Non-integration with the environment is characteristic of both systems. In large measure, the problems the communist or capitalist seeks to define and control are the result of some process intrinsic to the mechanisms of the economic system. What I am trying to say here is that the idiosyncrasies in structure lead to idiosyncrasies in manifestations of the problems but the difficulties remain the same.

Where does this take us? It would be best if the subject could be discussed in lucid detail, but we are not dialecticians enough to know how to do that. In any event, it is not necessary. The point has been repeatedly made that the space environment represents an enormous source of economic benefits for the United States, i.e., the capitalist world. Just so does space represent a great beneficial enterprise to the Soviet Union, i.e., the communist world. The Third Petition speaks somewhat on this question but only peripherally. Since both communism and capitalism are expressing their most refined forms through industrialization, and since industrialization requires increasing production all the time for prosperity, both communism and capitalism require continuous growth. Earth is not room enough. It may take centuries for expansion if any one power reached the four corners of the world but the day would come, it can be seen now, and so the vistas have enlarged to greater heights. The demands of industrialization drive the communist and capitalist realms to space.

Space, however, is vast, so vast that it is completely alien to our senses from that dimension alone. The behaviors human beings have adopted over the millenia have been ones suited to a wet, cloudy, warm (for the most part), intensely biotic environment. They are not likely to serve humans well in the vacuum. The selfish, aggressive, intolerant, parochial, and smug behaviors that serve us so completely on Earth will only serve to quicken our deaths beyond the atmosphere. Many intuitively understand this and so many do not wish to go. But those who do will face their human legacy and know that they must actively work towards its transformation. The great powers which will populate space are communist or capitalist ones. Their colonists will seek this transformation through a communist or capitalist perspective. Each group will study its philosophical heritage and moral conditioning to discover those factors which may lead to a successful conclusion to the exercise of survival. Each group will draw upon the fundamental cultural elements underpinning its conceptual universe for inspiration of solutions to the space environment's social demands.

To what it boils down is the idea of community fused to the idea of reward. The communist world emphasizes the collective construction of the future society. The capitalist world emphasizes the reward of individuals behaving constructively in its efforts to realize the future society. The space environment will emphasize these respective emphases and thus lead to an intertwining of them which will make the space society. If humans are to survive in the vacuum, they will need all the

to space.

Space, however, is vast, so vast that it is completely alien to our senses from that dimension alone. The behaviors human beings have adopted over the millenia have been ones suited to a wet, cloudy, warm (for the most part), intensely biotic environment. They are not likely to serve humans well in the vacuum. The selfish, aggressive, intolerant, parochial, and smug behaviors that serve us so completely on Earth will only serve to quicken our deaths beyond the atmosphere. Many intuitively understand this and so many do not wish to go. But those who do will face their human legacy and know that they must actively work towards its transformation. The great powers which will populate space are communist or capitalist ones. Their colonists will seek this transformation through a communist or capitalist perspective. Each group will study its philosophical heritage and moral conditioning to discover those factors which may lead to a successful conclusion to the exercise of survival. Each group will draw upon the fundamental cultural elements underpinning its conceptual universe for inspiration of solutions to the space environment's social demands.

To what it boils down is the idea of community fused to the idea of reward. The communist world emphasizes the collective construction of the future society. The capitalist world emphasizes the reward of individuals behaving constructively in its efforts to realize the future society. The space environment will emphasize these respective emphases and thus lead to an intertwining of them which will make the space society. If humans are to survive in the vacuum, they will need all the resources that can be mustered. And that means each other above all. If humans are to survive in the vacuum, they will need to improve their skills, wits, and other resources at a rapid pace. And that means behavior modification through positive reinforcement as demonstrated and determined by eminent psychologists. The full implications of the development are difficult to derive. Certainly it will be a more intimate society with far fewer bodily phobias than ours. Co-operation and personal openness are to be expected as well. But no matter what the particularistic developments, we can be sure that the basic ideas of the economic systems exploring and exploiting space will merge or meld. When one considers that the next two decades in space are likely to be marked by greatly increased international production of space missions, which development will lead to the creation of the initial forms of the space society here on Earth, it is not visionary to foresee a time when the antagonistic economies of today forge a new system from each economy's best elements as a

result of the extremes of space. The spacers will be communistcapitalists and capitalistcommunists and will recall with sad memory the hostile entanglements of old Earth. CommunismCapitalism will be the politics of those who survive Great Space.

III. Propaganda of the Deed

Repeat, after me: United For Our Expanded Space Programs is an activist organization. Once more, with modification: United For Our Expanded Space Programs seeks to stimulate every member to produce for space. This thought of creative participation of the membership on all levels is one which we have repeated numerous times in our communication. It is one which will be repeated again and again. The idea of U.F.O.E.S.P. as an activist organization is as central to its existence as the concept of unity for space. The world-social-reality is a gas cloud of forces working towards the realizations of destiny particular to each body within the system. It's the old story of power politics but, in this modern day and age, not as crudely realized as the cultural models of the phenomenon would lead us to think. We have not arrived at an unique impasse. Great intellects have wrestled with the problem for ages. Power to order events exists within the world-social-reality. The total power of the society is the sum of all the power functions operating within the system for every individual. The distribution of the power-mass is not equally distributed over all the individuals within the system. Some have greater mass (of power) than others. You can see that we are left only with an exercise in celestial mechanics. We seek to rendezvous with the higher masses. We plot a trajectory, an orbit of intersection.

Celestial mechanics reduces to propulsion which might also be understood as action. We cannot enter the rendezvous orbit by will alone or abstract desire. We must exert ourselves in the physical realm. This may seem reather esoteric, friends, but let us assure you that we mean no digressions. Precision is required if many other things are to be obtained. Just as we catalyze ourselves, so we catalyze others. We must have a forward and exterior view. It is not desired that the reader should understand any of these statements in a dogmatic way. All recognize the on-going nature of reality. But we cannot remain unmoved by these processes. We can ill afford the luxury of an aloof attitude. Our forays into the public arenas should not be seen as romantic challenges. Our resources are not insignificant and we are serious about our business. But we must not husband our energies endlessly for the rainy day. If there were a balladeer among the membership, the Board of Governors would beseech that one to sing of our engagements with the world. It is not our purpose to romanticize the enterprise of Great Space. Yet, we would be too repressed to deny our appreciation for the dashing exploit and the flamboyant air. It relieves the Board's solitude to present metaphorical scenarios of heroism. There is so much to be done. And much of that is necessary. Here is the subtlety: we can influence reality as well as others; but others can influence reality as well as we. Action. Activity. Attempts. Advance. On all Fronts.

Let us consider the matter from another perspective: the Space Revolution. If one investigates history, one notes historical changes of many kinds. Of these, a most marked example is political or social revolution. What do we mean by the Space Age? We mean a broadened consciousness of Man with an increase omni-directionally. Through the years, this process has created a closer awareness in the public mind of the inextricability of the effects of the Space Age in our lives, than has been achieved previously. A portion of the productive forces in society is governed by the developments in the space programs across the planet. This portion enlarges every day. We must recall that we live in an informationally rich culture. This sometimes leads one to think that all that one knows is all that is important to know. The world is an increasingly active place. More and more connections are being formed within the world community's various economic, social, technological and political systems to non-homogeneous areas of interaction. Each hour the future rushes on us, upon us, and past us. If we do not tie ourselves to the beast, we will be trampled by it. Don't you see, friends, that we have no choice about effecting the outcomes to the struggles of today's fragmented world. We are intimately involved with its operations and shift our masses of power one way or another, if only by chance. Our immediate concern, then, becomes reliable control over our

If one investigates history, one notes historical changes of many kinds. Of these, a most marked example is political or social revolution. What do we mean by the Space Age? We mean a broadened consciousness of Man with an increase omni-directionally. Through the years, this process has created a closer awareness in the public mind of the inextricability of the effects of the Space Age in our lives, than has been achieved previously. A portion of the productive forces in society is governed by the developments in the space programs across the planet. This portion enlarges every day. We must recall that we live in an informationally rich culture. This sometimes leads one to think that all that one knows is all that is important to know. The world is an increasingly active place. More and more connections are being formed within the world community's various economic, social, technological and political systems to non-homogeneous areas of interaction. Each hour the future rushes on us, upon us, and past us. If we do not tie ourselves to the beast, we will be trampled by it. Don't you see, friends, that we have no choice about effecting the outcomes to the struggles of today's fragmented world. We are intimately involved with its operations and shift our masses of power one way or another, if only by chance. Our immediate concern, then, becomes reliable control over our existences' effects. Here is the point of organization.

Revolutions of the past have always involved propaganda and concrete action. The theoretical relationship between the two was first clearly expressed by anarchist writers of the 19th century. Just as a Petition or a Solicitation is a statement of goals and principles, so public meetings or personal proselytization is a statement of our methods and intentions. More generally, we can see that every act is a propagandistic artifact. The cry for action broadcasts from national headquarters with such ferocity as it does because the Board of Governors believe, and hope the membership can realize for themselves, the importance of direct action extends beyond the immediate consequences in the Phenomenological Universe. An ever-widening range of events come to be affected by any act. This pattern may represent a decrease in the strength of the action or an increase in its strength, varying with the context and the action. Draw the obvious conclusions, friends. We must be

dynamos for space. The ideal is the perpetual motion machine. Dr. Carl Jung expanded his idea of the collective consciousness too far but there is a collective memory of sorts in the electronic media: telegraph, television, telephone, cinema, teletype, and soon creating a gigantic nervous system. Do not mock the idea; it has been presented in the most proper journals. Let us perform neurosurgery. Space is locked in the storage banks of the culture; we work to release the memories and dreams. We have come full circle and now it's back to action on the material plane. No metaphysics! It's the real nitty-gritty home-town waveband.

What propaganda can we produce by our deeds? Certainly, we will engage in small acts as only violence will bring us national recognition at this time. There is a positive aspect to our message that we can emphasize in our contacts with functionaries in the outside world. We can be public. Wear a bumper sticker on your jacket. It is trivial to catalog the possibilities now. Imagination is the only limit. We can carry signs at political rallies. We must write to editors. There is advertising to whet our fantasies. The point to emblazon across your psyche is that everything has its effect and thus educates unknown audiences. Simply partaking of the business necessary to the functioning of U.F.O.E.S.P. influences reality beyond the confines of the organization. It is idle to be bashful about one's talents. There is no question that every individual has his or her limits; but that is not to say that they are eternally fixed or, even if so, that they are terribly constraining. It is slow work initially. But there is a cumulative effect which creates great speed of process in due order. See for yourselves! Move! How often have you done this and gained an insight hauntingly near all the time? Every act stimulates minds to thinking and we want the nation to be humming with thoughts. Of space and the powers it brings man. There is a certain base appeal to our message. But all the social theorists confess that each of us is basically primitive which means not only that we are not especially noted above others for this aspect of our position but that we cannot escape the charge of base humanity in any event. So let us bestir ourselves, begin a new campaign and commence to propagandize the masses with our deeds to bring a greater space commitment from the nation's leaders.

IV. Condiments

Communication is often a question of nuclear physics. The Space Age may be known by its many parts: electronics, radio waves, solid states, microminiature circuitry. Everything must live in the vacuum, even the machines. Sensors and transducers serve as functional components of an extended nervous system. We talk of space permeating the public consciousness. What does this mean? It not only means that there are numerous artifacts forming a greater or lesser part of the cultural experience of the random individual; it means in addition that there is a certain mental preoccupation or commitment to the concrete existence of developments based on the continuance of the Space Age among the people. We are witness to this reality in many ways. One of the prominent additions to the fall television schedule is an English production entitled Space: 1999. Although the series was turned down by numerous large networks, it is now being seen across the nation on more than 100 stations on Saturday evenings during prime time. It is too early to determine the audience size for the program, but the producers of it thought the show would appeal to the large group of Star Trek fans, who recently held a national convention to which more than 4,000 people came. Certainly, if the audience is only a few thousand the popularity of the show will not be appreciable. However, we would expect there to be more than one factor in the equation. Since the two stars of the show were two of the stars of the Mission: Impossible program (still being viewed on the nation's channels, along with Star Trek, as re-runs). There is far too much melodrama in the episodes seen to date by the President and Treasurer; however, the premise of the show is the future some 25 or 30 years away. Most of the viewing audience for television as a whole, not limiting our consideration to the program's fans, will live to see those times. The program is not prophecy; but that is not to say that it is not perceptive of coming events. There is an added thought here: the name of the program in colloquial usage is likely to be shortened to Space. Think of the possibilities of our bumper stickers with their inscription Shat Space is the Place!

Reference has been made to the involvement of private industry on the space

based on the continuance of the Space Age among the people. We are witness to this reality in many ways. One of the prominent additions to the fall television schedule is an English production entitled Space: 1999. Although the series was turned down by numerous large networks, it is now being seen across the nation on more than 100 stations on Saturday evenings during prime time. It is too early to determine the audience size for the program, but the producers of it thought the show would appeal to the large group of Star Trek fans, who recently held a national convention to which more than 4,000 people came. Certainly, if the audience is only a few thousand the popularity of the show will not be appreciable. However, we would expect there to be more than one factor in the equation. Since the two stars of the show were two of the stars of the Mission: Impossible program (still being viewed on the nation's channels, along with Star Trek, as re-runs). There is far too much melodrama in the episodes seen to date by the President and Treasurer; however, the premise of the show is the future some 25 or 30 years away. Most of the viewing audience for television as a whole, not limiting our consideration to the program's fans, will live to see those times. The program is not prophecy; but that is not to say that it is not perceptive of coming events. There is an added thought here: the name of the program in colloquial usage is likely to be shortened to Space. Think of the possibilities of our bumper stickers with their inscription Shat Space is the Place!

Reference has been made to the involvement of private industry on the space frontier in Morale Booster previous to this issue. It is always gratifying to read notices in the public press attesting to this practice. For example, the September 1, 1975 issue of Time carries a full page advertisement by Hughes Aircraft Company in which the following developments are mentioned: "The Orbiting Solar Observatory launched in June is giving solar physicists their best opportunity yet to study the complex region between the sun's surface and its corona . . . the . . . spacecraft was built by Hughes for NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center . . ."; "OSO-8's instruments will also search the Milky Way for celestial sources of X-rays and observe X-ray binaries, which seem to consist of a visible star and a small invisible companion--possibly a 'black hole'." . . ., "The promise of electric propulsion for interplanetary travel moved a step closer with the recent completion of a record-setting endurance test on an ion engine by Hughes Research Laboratories' scientists. The 30-cm mercury electron bombardment ion thruster module, built for NASA's Lewis

Research Center, was operated for 10,000 hours in a space-simulation chamber to demonstrate the lifetime capability of the thruster . . ."; "Ion engine technology has already produced spinoffs including a high-voltage DC circuit breaker . . . for use in electric power transmission systems, as well as . . . in microfabrication (techniques)." When one considers that this advertisement appeared in other mass-circulation magazines, it is not difficult to conclude that the Space Age has already caused the business community to invest in its continuance. There are billions of dollars to be made in space and the sharpest capitalists of the nation know it. With a proper presentation of U.F.O.E.S.P.'s ideas for space and its use by enterprising countries the captains of industry would be very responsive to our evidence of necessity of assistance to the cause.

There is yet another angle to this financial aspect of space. The August 2, 1975 issue of Science News carries a full inside cover page advertisement with the headlines The Shaver That Went To The Moon! Manufactured by Jay Norris Corporation, this device costs but \$19.99 plus \$1.50 shipping and the company is willing to give one a 90-day trial period with no obligation. Many claims for the shaver are put forth in the advertisement but it is significant that at critical intervals the shaver is connected directly to the space program: ". . . Monaco, the space age shaver . . ."; ". . . the choice of astronauts . . ."; ". . . this 'heavenly' shaver . . .". Whether or not this device is the best example one would hope to be able to give of the benefits of space exploration, it does illustrate an important principle: space benefits mankind in immediate, small ways, not simply remote, abstract ones.

As a contrast to this practical notice, one might point to the inside front cover advertisement in the August 23, 1975 Science News of a group trying to gather charter memberships of subscription to a new magazine named Popular Astronomy, which will be designed to bring the exciting news of astronomy to the modern, amateur reader. It is modeled on the magazine Astronomy, which has a circulation of over 20,000 and has been publishing for a little over 2 years. Since an excellent astronomical publication for the amateur enthusiast already exists in the form of Sky and Telescope, it is clear that an extensive audience exists for the wonders of astronomy, that is to say, for the marvels of space. Ladies and gentlemen, the evidence is all around us. Space is not on everyone's lips because space is too natural an element of things. But space is on the minds of the population, a sufficient base for the realization of our plans. The Board encourages the membership to seek such notices of space in our everyday lives, learn about them, realize the full implications of their existence. Once the complete argument for space is created, nothing will prevent our gigantic growth and effect. To your stations! Replenish the stores!

V. Voices From The Outside World

"Skylab 3 astronauts Gerald P. Carr and William R. Pogue, coholders of the world record for the longest time in space, will retire from military service September 1. Pogue, 45, was pilot on the 84-day, 1 hour, 15 minute and 32-second earth orbital mission Nov. 16, 1973, to Feb. 8, 1974. He will become vice president of the High Flight Foundation, an evangelistic organization in Colorado Springs founded by Apollo 15 moon walker James B. Irwin, who retired as an astronaut in 1972. Carr, 43, will continue as a civilian astronaut." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, Page 2, August 25, 1975.

"Radio system malfunctions forced postponement until Sept. 10 of the scheduled launch of Viking II, second of a twin probe to seek microscopic life on Mars. Viking I went up from Cape Canaveral Aug. 20. Its flight is being controlled from Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena. Launch of the second spacecraft had to be put off because radio receivers showed a low sensitivity, which could hinder relay of data back to earth from Mars. Officials said the Sept. 10 date is tentative, meaning a possible further delay. What was the specific problem? 'We haven't the foggiest notion,' said Dr. Noel Hinners of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, Page 2, September 1, 1975.

"A rock 'n' roll radio station [in Minneapolis] temporarily threw a monkey wrench into an early Apollo moon mission. An electronic device for the Apollo

earth orbital mission Nov. 16, 1973, to Feb. 8, 1974. He will become vice president of the High Flight Foundation, an evangelistic organization in Colorado Springs founded by Apollo 15 moon walker James B. Irwin, who retired as an astronaut in 1972. Carr, 43, will continue as a civilian astronaut." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, Page 2, August 25, 1975.

"Radio system malfunctions forced postponement until Sept. 10 of the scheduled launch of Viking II, second of a twin probe to seek microscopic life on Mars. Viking I went up from Cape Canaveral Aug. 20. Its flight is being controlled from Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena. Launch of the second spacecraft had to be put off because radio receivers showed a low sensitivity, which could hinder relay of data back to earth from Mars. Officials said the Sept. 10 date is tentative, meaning a possible further delay. What was the specific problem? 'We haven't the foggiest notion,' said Dr. Noel Hinners of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, Page 2, September 1, 1975.

"A rock 'n' roll radio station [in Minneapolis] temporarily threw a monkey wrench into an early Apollo moon mission. An electronic device for the Apollo command module tested out fine at night, but unsatisfactory during the day. Then, for no apparent reason, the device was found to be working correctly again that evening. Day after day the phenomenon repeated itself, to the bafflement of Honeywell engineers doing the testing . . . The mysterious signal that was throwing off their tests, they finally discovered, came from a nearby radio station that was limited to daytime operation." The Los Angeles Times, Part VIII, Page 2, August 16, 1975 (from AP).

"The unexpectedly voracious Soviet appetite for American grain is not only boosting the price of wheat for American growers and affecting the price of bread for American consumers, it also has escalated the political significance of a modest government project for forecasting worldwide grain harvests by satellite. One result, White House aides predict, is that President Ford will elevate the status and budget priority of the LACIE (Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment) program now being run in a routine manner by an Administration troika of the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration, The Agriculture Department and the Department of Commerce. What began as a low-budget-scientific effort to improve harvest reporting services for the agriculture industry has thus taken on far-reaching domestic and foreign implications for the Presidency. 'If the LACIE system were ready today,' a Ford adviser confided, 'we wouldn't be so jittery about 1975 Soviet grain buying and the risk of adverse political fallout ala the 1972 grain deal. We would know what the Russian crop was likely to be, what they would be buying, and just how much of our crop we could afford to sell them.' Satellite forecasting could do more than that. It could also provide a way of accurately measuring a worldwide grain feast or famine each year, identifying the regions of big harvest and the areas of potential shortage--a vital tool for allocating the world's food supplies to meet the needs of growing world population. In blunt terms, LACIE represents a U.S. effort to penetrate the iron curtain that Moscow, Peking and the capitals of other Communist countries still use to hide their harvest successes and failures. Despite detente and a specific 1973 pact to exchange agricultural crop data, the Russians continue to shroud their all-important wheat and feed crop figures from the outside world. The only sources for U.S. experts are fragmentary accounts in Soviet newspapers and reports from the American embassy in Moscow. Indeed, trying to get accurate data on Soviet crop production is a key assignment for the Central Intelligence Agency But crop forecasting by satellite is difficult. Unlike military-reconnaissance and weather-surveying satellites, aerial photographs do not yield much helpful data for LACIE. Instead, the system utilizes instruments aboard two earth-resource satellites to measure the reflections of sunlight on the fields below. The way green plants grow and then turn brown for harvest provides the clues that can measure the nature of a crop and its potential yield. Unfortunately, the system is still so experimental that LACIE researchers don't quite know how to read the data they are collecting To solve the riddle, they are matching satellite readings of the 1975 wheat harvest in the Western states against on the ground information provided by Agriculture Department crop specialists in the fields. But once this laborious, painstaking process is finished, LACIE scientists will have their yardstick. . . . Satellite forecasting, by itself, is not better than on-the-spot reporting but merely an additional way of measuring crop potentials. In some areas of the world it is the only way for the United States to get any information. Yet the mysticism attached to all space projects tempts public officials to promise more than can be delivered by satellite technology If he needed a further goad, intelligence sources report the very strong possibility that the Russians already are secretly measuring American crops by satellite. If true, that could explain the confidence of Russian grain purchasing moves this year. It also indicates an accelerated U.S. political need to play catch-up in this phase of the space race." The Los Angeles Times, Part II, Page 7, August 20, 1975 (by J.F. ter Horst).

"The Viking laboratory spacecraft cruised beyond the orbit of the moon Thursday in the second day of a 505-million-mile journey to search for microscopic life on the surface of Mars next summer. The windmill-shaped probe, lofted Wednesday from Cape Canaveral in a perfect launch, had soared more than 300,000 miles from earth by 6 p.m. Thursday and slowed to about 10,000 m.p.h. under the tug of gravity. Spokesmen at Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where the mission is being controlled, said Viking continued to perform well at the outset of its 11-month space journey. The first midcourse maneuver--and the first firing of the spacecraft's rocket engine--is planned for Wednesday to correct a deliberate aiming error programmed into the Titan/Centaur booster rocket at launch. The error was designed primarily to prevent the unsterilized Centaur top stage from hitting the target planet and contaminating it with earth organisms. This stage currently is following Viking and will continue on into deep space well clear of Mars. Tests of the computer memory aboard the spacecraft's lander Thursday showed that launch forces had not disturbed its programming, controllers reported." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, Page 28, August 22, 1975 (by Marvin Miles).

"Racing toward Mars at 10,000 m.p.h., the Viking spacecraft Wednesday obeyed commands from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and fired its rocket engine to refine its aim for next year's rendezvous with the Red Planet. The 12-second burn of the engine at 11:30 a.m. corrected a deliberate 200,000-mile bias in the aim of the space-

from Cape Canaveral in a perfect launch, had soared more than 300,000 miles from earth by 6 p.m. Thursday and slowed to about 10,000 m.p.h. under the tug of gravity. Spokesmen at Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where the mission is being controlled, said Viking continued to perform well at the outset of its 11-month space journey. The first midcourse maneuver--and the first firing of the spacecraft's rocket engine--is planned for Wednesday to correct a deliberate aiming error programmed into the Titan/Centaur booster rocket at launch. The error was designed primarily to prevent the unsterilized Centaur top stage from hitting the target planet and contaminating it with earth organisms. This stage currently is following Viking and will continue on into deep space well clear of Mars. Tests of the computer memory aboard the spacecraft's lander Thursday showed that launch forces had not disturbed its programming, controllers reported." The Los Angeles Times, Part I, Page 28, August 22, 1975 (by Marvin Miles).

"Racing toward Mars at 10,000 m.p.h., the Viking spacecraft Wednesday obeyed commands from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and fired its rocket engine to refine its aim for next year's rendezvous with the Red Planet. The 12-second burn of the engine at 11:30 a.m. corrected a deliberate 200,000-mile bias in the aim of the spacecraft. The offset, programmed into the Cape Canaveral launch a week earlier, was to prevent impact contamination of the planet by the Centaur rocket stage or by Viking itself in case the engine should fail, preventing a course correction. The Wednesday maneuver aimed the spacecraft toward a point within 3,450 miles of the planet's surface, from which it will be sent into a Mars orbit on June 19, 1976, at an altitude of 932 miles. Jim S. Martin, project manager for NASA's Langley Research Center, Hapton, Va., told a Wednesday press conference at the Jet Lab that the Viking lander could still descend to the Martian surface on July 4 next year." The Los Angeles Times, Part II, Page 2, August 28, 1975 (by Marvin Miles).

---The Board Of Governors, U.F.O.E.S.P.